BOOTH'S THEATER.-Concert. Ole Bull. FIFTH AVENUE THEA R. "Twelfth Night PARK THEATER. "The Gilded Ago." UNION SQUARK THEATER. "Smile." WALLACK'S THEATER. "My AWIUI Dad."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN .- Day and Evening : Annual Exhi-CHICKERING HALL—Recitations, Mrs. P. C. Goodwyn. CHUCKER OF THE DISCIPLES.—"Olde Folks' Concerte." HELLER'S WONDER THEATER.—Magical and Musical NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Day and Evening.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-In Asiatic Turkey, Mukhtar Pasha coutinues at Bardess, while the main Russian army is at Kars. Russian troops crossed the Danube from Galatz and had an encounter with Bashi-Bazouks. The steamer Dakota has been lost on the British coast, near Anglesen; the passengers and crew were saved. ==== The debate in the British House of Commons on the war was adjourned.

DOMESTIC .- The Permanent Exhibition at Philadelphia was opened yesterday by President Hayes; there were 100,000 visitors. The Atlantic Mu-tual Life Insurance Company of Albany was pronounced insolvent by Superintendent Smyth. The Senate Committee made a report fully vindicating Senator Woodin.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Tweed has been accepted published. === Fuller information about the system of feeing Custom-house officials was given. The trunk line managers are again trying to settle their differences. - The officers of the coal companies concede that nothing can be done at present to raise prices. —— Great anxiety is felt by persons having friends on the City of Brudsels. Benjamin Noyes evaded trial. - Gold, 107, 10718, 10718. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 93310 cents. Stocks weak and

Another receiver for the Continental Life Insurance Company. By the time this receivership litigation ends, there will not be a great deal to receive.

Though a record of misfortune, the display of the affairs of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company is not nearly so discreditable as the similar histories recently presented to shown to be true, is a curious one to make the public. Its outstanding risks ought to be readily reinsured, and if the concern is wound failure except the stockholders.

Somebody has been pulling the wool over the innocent old eyes of the United States | Woodin's justification and the cordiality of Government, and inducing it to take much less his Democratic colleagues must be gratifying to compromise whisky cases than the whisky thieves had already offered. This is liberality of a sorry kind. If Government money must be thrown away, it ought not to go into the ungrateful maw of the Whisky Ring.

The landing of more than 200 passengers from the steamer Dakota, which went ashore on the English coast, without losing a life, is a reassuring incident in ocean travel. The English coast service being by no means cele brated for its efficiency, this exceptionally favorable instance of its work is probably due to the fair weather and absence of wind.

We publish this morning the full text of Prof. H. H. Boyesen's poem, "The Brother-Fend," read yesterday at the Annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, at Middletown, Conn. The manner in which the poet has symbolized our national strife and present happy reconciliation, in the form of a stirring Norse legend, will attract general interest. South as well as considerations which we think are entitled to North, there will be hearty responses to the | weight at this conference. spirit of his poem.

The Permanent Exhibition at Philadelphia seems to have opened with flattering auspices. The attendance was very g cat, and although much of it was due to President Hayes's presence, a large share of it was doubtless drawn by the attractions of the Exhibition itself, of which some account is given elsewhere. Perhaps it is worth mentioning that the people of Philadelphia showed no disposition to cut Mr. Hayes's acquaintance.

Reports from the scene of the mine explosion in Pennsylvania seem to place the blame of the disaster upon the miners themselves. Although they were working in a part of the mine which they had been told was dangerous, they had not provided themselves with safety lamps, but were using ordinary uncovered lamps. A fall of rock freed the gas, and the explosion was the instantaneous result. It is seldom that carelessness brings so swift a retribution.

present unable to give. Perhaps the circumstance that the Government did not honestly appeal to the generosity of the people accounts for their remissness on this occasion. No one doubts that the war is extremely popular, and that the Russians will contribute to the comfort of their own troops as liberally as they did for the relief of the Servians.

A light seems breaking at last through the chaos of the new code in which the Legislature has involved the State. The conference committees of the two houses have agreed upon Sept. 1 as the date to which the operation of the new code ought to be deferred, among those whose daily interests, as bankers, and have also agreed that the amendments shall be passed to go into effect on the same date. This report the Senate has adopted, and the conspicuous opponents of the code in the from all vigorous measures. Mr. Sherman will Assembly are said to favor. The Legislature will do well to remember the general disgust attention to the telegraph-tape is considerably its blundering in this matter has aroused, and do as much as possible to remove it by prompt and discreet action now.

Common sense and bluster are strangely confounded in the speeches on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions in the British House of Commons. The Government has declared that it will defend the Suez Canal, guard Egypt, and maintain the freedom of the Bosphorus. None of these being menaced, prudence would any measure which tends to hasten that readdictate milder language than that of Mr. Chaplin, who would "sweep the Mediterranean" to prevent Russia from barring the road to India. On the other hand, Mr. Courtney, the new Radical member, proposed to join Russia in dismembering Turkey. Amid these conflicting opinions it is quite probable the House will, as clearly as it can, disavow Mr. Gladstone's policy and at the same time instruct Lord Beaconsfield to wait orders.

Fighting was renewed on the Danube yesterday at Ghiacet. The Cossacks for the first time crossed the river, and attacked the irregular troops stationed at this point, which is opposite Galatz. The affair was probably indecisive, as must be all the fighting in that quarter, the Turks having resolved to evacuate the Dobrudja and form their first line of defense at the railway extending from Cernavoda on the Danube to Kustendje on the Black Sea. This will be subsidiary to the final stand within the precincts of the quadrangle formed by Rustchuk and Silistria on the north and Shumia and Varna on the south. This is the best strategy Abdul Kerim could adopt, since it is not possible for him to defend the full length of the Danube. The position may, however, be turned by a force landing above Rustchuk and advancing thence on Shumla. That the Turks are ill at ease may be judged from their having decided to strengthen the defenses at Constantinople.

The bill establishing a Board of Railroad and Telegraph Commissioners has been ordered to a third reading in the Assembly, but the lairness of the session doubtless precludes the hope of its final enactment, especially in view of the fact that the Senate has a bardened Railroad Committee. Some of the arguments used against the bill are worth noting, however, as illustrations of the pretexts with which some of our representatives think they can beguile their constituents. Mr. Ecclesine, for instance, thought the railrocds understood their interests best, and "as they had opposed "it, they surely would not be benefited." Mr. Ecclesine has never heard apparently of that as a witness, but the Townsend brief will not be important entity, the traveling public, and has never had any reason to suppose that there are reforms which the traveling public would be likely to seek with greater zeal than the railroads. When logic of this sort was backed up by Mr. Spinola's rant, it is a matter for surprise that the bill was not passed at once,

> Mr. Woodin's vindication by the Senate was a foregone conclusion. The charge came indirectly from those who'were found to be unwillfrom one by way of the other, and the Committee, being unable to obtain any evidence showing venality on Mr. Woodin's part, have very properly reported that the charges have "in "noparticular been sustained." Their additional declaration that "the testimony affirmatively "disproves the charges," and "establishes that other words, that they cannot hereafter be respecting almost any accusation of this kind, evidence to know just what the charge is, if there is any, and just what proof there is to support it. While the unanimity of Mr. to him, he surely cannot mistake the shadow of an acquittal for its substance. The Senate could take no other action with respect to a brother Senator upon the testimony adduced, but the public, knowing many things to which Senators must be officially blind, will wait until the real trial of the charge before prononncing its verdict, one way or the other, Mr. Woodin has borne himself well during this inquiry; if he is shown at last to be a man who has long been unjustly accused, he will have a vindication worthy of the name, and in that vindication THE TRIBUNE will join with all possible heartiness.

> > A FINANCIAL OPPORTUNITY.

Secretary Sherman is to be in town to-day, and is to meet the American members of the Syndicate this afternoon, for consultation as to future funding operations and the resumption of specie payments in 1879. There are some

The postponement of the extra session of Congress gives Secretary Sherman his opportunity. For five months business will be undisturbed by political agitation. We may fairly assume that its steady and healthy recuperation will smooth his path toward specie resumption. Some gold will go abroad, especially it the war in Europe involves England or Germany, but the greater part of our yearly product, which promises to be larger than ever, may be retained. The sale of bonds to foreigners for coin, or in exchange for older bonds, may possibly be retarded; if so, it will not disparage the credit of the United States. But there is no room to doubt that bonds to a very large amount can now be sold in this country, either for legal tenders which now lie idle, or for coje which we produce in excess of foreign demand. Nor is there any reason to doubt that the Rothschilds might be fairly asked to sell ten or fifteen millions of the 412 per cents on the other side, even at a lower premium the Secretary could draw for greenbacks, at

at the same time increase his currency balance | that they can count again upon a solid South ? largely, thus withdrawing a part of the legal

tenders from active circulation. It is gratifying to know that Secretary Sherman appreciates the opportunity thus presented, and has under consideration the best mode of facilitating specie resumption. No one doubts the earnest desire of the Secretary to link his name in history with an achievement of perbe the grandest triumph free institutions have yet attained. But we take leave to suggest that he may not always find his wisest counselors financiers, and merchants, tend to affect their judgments. There is prevalent in business circles a chronic conservatism which shrinks find that the wisdom which consists in religious more common than the wisdom which plans methods of controlling the currents of commerce. Resumption means a readjustment of all interests to a new scale of values. A great many men who think themselves financially wise will hold that the Government is powerless to accelerate such a change, in spite of caused by the action of Government. And many more will look with vague 'dread upon justment to the specie basis, although they think themselves as earnest as anybody in de-

siring resumption. The first duty of the Secretary, we respectfully submit, is to get out of the way that great load of useless legal tenders which now clogs the operations of commerce. Prices have already adjusted themselves, in a measure, to the specie standard, and the adjustment will continue to completion, unless, in the desire to for stealing. Like all thieves, they spent employ notes now idle, the banks are pushed to extend their loans so far as to bring back upon us the effects of inflation. If the surplus legal tenders were gradually removed, there is every reason to believe that the revival of business would be steady and healthy, and free from the dangerous speculative excitement which always flows from an inflation of active currency. Mr. Sherman, as the author of the Resumption act, knows what powers it confers. We have repeatedly called attention to the folly of those who called the act "Sherman's "Sham," and have pointed out the methods by which the active circulation can be reduced as far and as fast as any sensible man can deem judicious. It now rests with Mr. Sherman himself to show whether his interpretation of the act coincides with that of men who have justified and sustained, it, or with that of men

who have denounced it as a chert. Earlier than any other journal in this country, The Tribune urged the importance of withdrawing the small notes first, as a necessary slep toward resumption. Many of the ablest journals in the country have supported the suggestion, which indeed needed no other recommendation than that afforded by the marvelous success of France achieved through the same policy. Secretary Sherman, we hope, will not forget that the small notes, which fly from hand to band, make retail prices unnaturally high, wides the gap between the wholesale and the retail price-between producer and consumer-and thus retard, in a peculiar degree, the readjustment necessary. It is wholly within the power of the Secretary to make any changes he may think advisable in the denominations of legal-tender notes. About \$200,000,000 in notes of \$5 each or less are now in circulation, whereas France has in circulation of such notes less than \$17,000,000. The Treasury now holds about, \$86,000,000 of legal tenders, in one fund or another, and no one can desire a greater change in the character of the currency than the Secretary can easily effect.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE PRESIDENT.

It is satisfactory to know that there is at high debate is going on in certain quarters as to the admissibility of bowing to Mr. Evarts, or shaking hands with the President, or voting appropriations for an army which is to be commanded by an "usurper," The New-York Evening Express gives its party a little calm and rational advice. Admitting, it says, that "they are entirely without foundation," or, in Mr. Hayes has obtained the Presidency on a fraudalent title, what would you have? Unless you can show that it is practicable for him to step out and for Gov. Tilden and is little less than extraordinary in view of quictly and lawfully to step in-which up judiciously nobody will suffer from its the fact that the public is waiting for Tweed's of course you cannot do-the proper and discified course for you is to support him in everything that is well done in the public service. "The country comes first, and to it, "and every part of it, it is important that whatever acts of the President tend to peace, conciliation, and prosperity be respected and 'sustained. South Carolina and Louisiana arc "receiving a new life and the whole South a new juspiration by the order, and now understood rule, that hereafter the sword is withdrawn from the government of States, If this just act is to be followed by a stop to whisky rings, and the plundering of merchants and importers by Federal officials which have 'put a brand upon honesi trade, these acts ought to be sustained as a practical step for the melioration of the country." It ought to be plain to the meanest Demo-

cratic comprehension that if President Hayes is broken down, the principal sufferer will be the Democratic South. He is doing for the reconstructed States all that Mr. Tilden could have done and all that they have ever asked. In doing it he has braved the opposition of a strong faction in his own party which believes that the South ought still to be held in subjection and ruled as a conquered province until the old rebel spirit is crushed out. Suppose the Northern Democracy joins hands with these Republican implacables to thwart the President in every possible way, and barass his administration, what will be gained by the success of such an unnatural alliance? Why, the Republican party must inevitably return to the policy of President Grant; and the South, plundered once more by the carpet-bagger, and ruled by the bayonet, will owe its new misfortunes to the Northern Bourbons. President Hayes has little to lose The steckholder is at last aroused to a sen by his own failure. He is a one-term President who has reached the top of the ladder of full and frequent reports is one that may except to serve his country and win an honorfor a reelection.

If there is any real issue in American politics just now it is between the two wings of men can control vast corporations by will throw all their influence upon the other

balance in the Treasury by many millions, and pacification, are they weak enough to imagine

ROMANCE OF THE RING.

The story of the Ring seems to be unending. It is like a Chinese play with an indefinite number of acts. Years go by, and the drama is not concluded. Every now and then some actor makes his exit suddenly, and without any farewell speech, leaving us to wonder manent benefit to the country, which would also whether some years hence he will come back or be brought back to us. The latest hero who has become lost to sight, though to the memory of tax-payers dear, is Mr. Conrad Boller, who is supposed to have flitted with Mrs. Henkel, a lady late in the lager-beer business. Mr. Boller is the cabinet-maker who received for County Court-house and other civic furniture the neat sum of \$523,439 on checks indorsed by Messrs. Ingersoll & Co. Not that Mr. Boller personally pocketed this sum, which went mostly to the sharp ones of the Ring. In fact, the gentieman has had rather a hard time of it; his real estate has become depreciated; and if the tale be true, while witnessing the ruin of the Ring, he has been all along in love with the widow, drinking great quantities of lager in her saloon, the fact that the upward leap of prices was and possibly not paying promptly for it, inasmuch as the widow is also said to have been in a financially disordered state. The shop is shut up, the faucets flow no longer, and the cheerful clink of the canakins is hushed. It gives one a better notion of the arrange

ments of the moral universe to observe that running away is the natural conclusion of a Ring man's career. Most of the clan seem to have fixed one eye on the City Treasury and the other on the Atlantic Ocean. Moreover, their talent for keeping seems to have been insignificant in comparison with their talent easily what was so easily acquired. Much of what they stole they squandered in riotons living, in drinking and gambling, or in real estate speculations which have turned out disastrously. For the latter loss they have only themselves to blame. A man like Mr. Conrad Boller, who was doing all he could to make the land upon which this city is built, and the houses which are built upon it, not worth the taxes thereon imposed, should not have invested his pilferings in that kind of property; and it is rather surprising that a sharp man like Tweed should have done the same loolish thing. Immovable wealth is of the wrong kind for rogues to have and hold, for, apart from the chances of depreciation consequent upon bad titles and high taxes, there is no property which is so easily reclaimed.

The worst peculiarity of these defaulting days is the disposition which the rogues show to come back again. Even when they do not return voluntarily, they seem to be easily caught. If they would severely stay away, they would in a measure atone for their iniquities. We should at least be sure that they were not stealing again. And so we wait as patiently as possible to see who will run away next.

PLAIN WORDS FROM THE STOCK EX-CHANGE.

At last the current is turning. For years THE TERRUSE has stood almost alone in denouncing corporate mismanagement, and insisting that stockholders have some rights which Directors are bound to respect. For this, every extravegant or swindling Director has held it his enemy ;-has maligned its motives, damaed it as a "wrecker," and even stirred up stockholders to hold it responsible for the very evils it exposed and the inevitable decline in prices of which it gave early warning.

Now mark the change in the current. Here is a most important report, unanimously offered to the Stock Exchange yesterday by a subject had been referred, received by the Exchange with loud manifestations of approval, and unanimously adopted. It is so cate partly fair weather, with somewhat increased warmth. Thermometer yesterday, 47°, 52°, 50°.

| Continue of the Democracy with common plainly in the direction of Tribune editorials of the Democracy with common plainly in the direction of Tribune editorials of the plainly in the direction of Tribune editorials of t this conspicuous insertion:

To the Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Ex-

GESTLEMEN: The sub-committee appointed to secur reports from railway and other corporations beg to report that, soon after their appointment, they prepared several circulars, copies of weigh are annexed, and sent cm to the presidents of the various corporations represented at the Exchange. The result of these efforts wa not cheering. After a delay of several menths a score of companies consented to furnish the desired information, and have done so; but the leading corporations declined on various protexts, to comply with our request. The coal companies stated that innsmuch as they were namers as well as carriers, they could not make up re

ports more frequently than once a year. The presiden of the New-Jersey Central wrote that he had reason b believe the public satisfied with his reports-a statement which the public took occasion to contradict, very emphatically, a short time after, and one o worded as to cause your committee to hope that be would give the desired returns. we found to our regret, on seaking a more definite response, that his smooth words covered an inflexible purpose to give to the public no more information than was required by law. The Michigan Central Road to eased to do so when they showed a decrease of earn tres. The Milwaukes and St. Paul, also, after a spass of virtuous action, succumbed to the evil advice of some of its Western neighbors and disdirectors by whom your committee were treated with discourtesy, and even, in some cases, with positiv rudeness, were those of the North-Western and Rock Island it ailreads. Inasmuch as we do not want to be acht on the trouble which has recently come upon these companies, simply suggesting that possibly their director ay have changed their views, within a few weeks, as to the credulity of the public. After this account of our experience it will not, per

haps, seem stronge that your committee felt little en couragement to continue their labors. There were, how ever, other reasons for relaxing our efforts. We found that reports, even when signed and sanctioned by men of wealth and reputation, were often atterly untrustworthy. After seeing one road at least go into the ands of a receiver, with its president pro claiming its solvency up to the very day of its publicly acknowledged backruptey, we fell that even official reports, as now made up, were not the panacea of which we were in search. But our fnaction has been chiefly due to the fact that other agencies as quictly but theroughly finishing the task we have begun Since your committee was appointed a marked change has taken place in public sentiment as to the work : which we are engaged. The information we seek, always thought desirable, is now generally demanded, I and with daily increasing vehicinence his rights, and his reply to refusals to make ambition, and looks forward to nothing more eventually secure them-he sells his stock. Apparently the golden age of the speculative director has passed away. The one corner-stone upon which able name. Yet he is abused and opposed his structures rested was public confidence. That with as much warmth as if he were intriguing | confidence, wonderfully enduring, after repeated shocks is at last vanishing, and as it goes the selfia schemes of faithless trustees fall to the ground. We believe the days are numbered when a few the Republican party. It is for the Northern pothecating stock at a fictious valuation and Democrats to decide whether they will help then impulantly refuse to furnish information to the than they have been realizing, against which the division which is helping their friends, or men who give them their power. The tables are turning, and the time is short in which the Stock Exchange

Exchange to verify their statements as to the condition of the company. We know now as they knew then that if they had not abandoned their arrogant position at that very hour the panie, which had already started, would have dealt a ruinous blow not only to their securities but to those of every company managed on the same vicious

principle.

In view of this condition of affairs your committee has no other recommendation to offer than that the present requirement as to reports relating to new securities be rigidly enforced, and, urthermore, that every member of the Exchange exert his individual influence to secure the desired reform. We urge them to demand as their right, in behalf of themselves and their clients, holders of hundreds of millions of securities, the most minute information as to the securities in which we trade. Let them withhold proxics from any men who refuse to do their duty in this resteet. Let them show the shrewd men who control New-York Central, Rock Island, Michigan Centrai, Panama, and other leading corporations, that the only way to remove the almost universal distrust which threatens the safety of their companies is to render the public frequent and honest reports of the trust confided to them. When this is done, and not till then, the occupation of the so-called "wregker" will be gone, and our isiness will be recstablished on a firm and profitable

With these recommendations your committee respectfully request to be discharged from further o BRATTON IVES. of this matter. Signed, DONALD MACKAY,

HENRY MEIGS. New-York Stock Exchange, New-York, May 7, 1877.

We make no comments on this trenchant verdict. We only remind readers that of the three members of the Committee presenting it, one is now Vice-President of the Stock Exchange; another is the candidate for President at the head of the regular ticket for the election next Monday; and the third is the candidate for President at the head of the opposition ticket. The report thus represents ail interests in the Exchange. It is the unanimous voice of the Committee, and it was unanimously approved at a spirited meeting of the Stock Exchange.

The wordy war that threatened between ex-Sen-

ator Wade and Mr. Ward H. Lamon seems to have utled for a space. The last word was from Mr. Vade, who in his sincere and earnest way remarked that if Lamen had made certain statements attributed to him concerning the anti-Lincoln demonstration of Messrs. Wade and Winter Davis, he was a liar." Thereat Lamon, with philosophic goodnature, observing that Wade was "too old to whip and too wicked to die," disappeared from public sight in search of his documentary evidence. Other things meanwhile have partially withdrawn attention from the pendug grapple, but the subject is recalled by a note from a distinguished gentleman who reminds us that it was in connection with the Wade-Davis manifesto that Mr. Lincoln related a well-known ancedote of the imperturbable cheese-eater. Our aformant was an intimate personal friend of Mr. directle, and it was he who asked him if he had read the manifesto. The President said no, he had not, and didn't intend to. He felt about it very much as the Illinois man did, who, when eating heese, was interrupted by his son with Hold on, dad! there's skippers in that cheese.' Never mind, my boy," was the old man's answer she kept on munching, "if they can stand it I "That's about the way I feel about Wade and Davis," said the President. President Hayes is n't so apt with anecdote and illustration as Mr. Lincoln was, but he acts for all the world about Mr. Wade's angry letter as though he felt precisely as Mr. Lincoln did on a similar occasion. Why will these irascible old gentlemen lose their tempers and do things that revive the memories of previous mistakes ? Of all that noble band of patriots who a few

Presidency, and that in fulfillment of it social recognition of the President and his Cabinet must be sternly refused, but few survive. It was a very conrageous and very high-toned resolve, and it sta proceed to St. Petersburg. Thence they will go to looked at one time as though one element of insocurity in connection with the spoors and other pertable property in the White House was to be removed by the refusal of Democrats by the refusal of Democrats committee of its ablest members, to whom the to call on the President. The number of these patriots, however, has been rapidly diminishing for the past three or four weeks. Most of them have changed their minds about their duty, and contion, so that the President may be leld up as on awful warning to posterity. It is not perhaps especially remarkable, but it is a very fanny circumstance that the mer who is sisted most strongly at the outset upon this method of treatment are such as either never had any social status or have forfeited what they had, The few newspaper editors who hold out arenotably men who have the very best reasons for rausing to recognize the President or any other repulable person. It is the easiest thing in the world for them to do. But consider for a moment the great moral spectacle presented by the Democratic party rebuking and punishing fraud by social ostrecism. Could enything be funnier?

weeks ago solemnly resolved that the most import-

npendous fraud by which Mr. Hayes gained the

Gen. Butler has written a letter to the Postmaster-General which would have done c'edit to the comie Cox. He is very much surprised to hear that one George H. Butler, recently appeared a special agent of the Department, has been mabeliaving on a railway train, and he commends the revocation of Mr. lutter's appointment, provided the Postmaster-General has proof of the specific offense alleged egainst him. But otherwise, the General leaves it c be inferred, Mr. Butleris to be regarded as a very worthy and deserving oficial whose removal was an outrage. In truth we rispect that Mr. Key was not serry to hear of Butters misconduct. The appointment had been so severely condemned from one end of the United States to the other that the Adminisration could hardly allow it to stand, and just in the nick of time this opportune clergyman came in with his story of the brandy bottle, and gave the Postmaster-General an opportunity to retire from an intolerable postion with due dignity. It would have been better perhaps, to oust Mr. Butler on the broad ground of his being a disgraceful sort of person; but no matter; he is out, and we dare say the Postmaster-General will know how to answer his

The friends of Mr. Leon Abbett are needlessly error-stricken with the dread that Senator Mo-Pherson, who holds a grudge with unrelenting tenacity, may see fit to wipe out some old scores which ne has chalked up against Mr. Abbett. It is true that Mr. McPherson owns a controlling interest in the Democratic concern in New-Jersey, and if he chose to break up Mr. Abbett's combinations, that wily statesman would have but a slender chance for the subernatorial nomination this Summer. But Mr. McPherson is nicely settled for six years and he will probably allow the boys to play with the machine just to amuse them. Mr. McPherson will wait until he can place his revenge where it will do the most good to Mr. McPherson as well as the most damage to his adversaries.

Where is Gedney? There is a loud call for Gedney; the country wants to hear from him right off. Mr. Gedney must get his grand jury together forthwith, and indict the whole Stock Exchange. The preëminence of The TRIBUNE in telling the truth about corporations, and thus earning Gedney's displeasure, is at last disputed. The Stock Exchange, collectively and manimously, does the same thing, only more so, Where is Gedney!

There is no more convincing proof of the courage and patriotism of the average American citizen than the fact that there are thousands in every State and party. There has been a terrific kicking for

official station even at the peril of living under one of Mullett's roofs.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Froude will begin a series of articles in the June number of The Ameteenth Century. Senator Ransom of North Carolina had the misfortune to break one of his arms at his hor

Northampton County last week. Mr. E. P. Vinton, the artist, returned to Paris n May I, after a year's study at Munich. He will re-main there until his return to Boston.

One of the visitors to the children's May Day party at Otoka, Indian Territory, was Thomas Jeffersen, a veteran Choctaw of Gen. Jackson's army. He has seen Martin Millmore, the sculptor, has given as-

surances that everything will be in readiness for dedicat-ing the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on the Boston Common on Sept. 17. Prof. John L. Lincoln of Brown University

vtil deliver an address commemorative of the life and cycles of ex-Pr sident Cuswell, at the annual meeting Burns is to have a statue erected to his

nemory at Kilmarnock, Scotland. The Earl of Eglinton was asked for a subscription and refused, saying that he had the bad taste to neither appreciate Burns's Luther's apartments in the Augustine conrent at Wittenberg. Germany, are to be turned into a

useum, where will be gathered the best portraits of orn and a Lutheran library. The building remains as to both it, and contains his table, chafr, and jug. Mrs. Ralston, widow of the California banker, has written from Paris to friends in San Francisco that the gentleman she has married is named Candor; that

he is an American by birth, but has lived long abroad; nd that their future home will probably be London or At the recent sale of the Fairfax and Rupert orrespondence in London one letter from Sir Thomas Ventworth, afterward Earl of Strafford, to Sir Thomas Fairfax, written in 1625, brought about \$60. Two let-

ters from Sir William Constable to Sir Fred. Fairfax were ecured by Lord Houghton for about \$15 each. Gen. Leslie Combs, who resides at Lexingon, Ky., in conversation with a correspondent of The Cincianati Enquirer said: "I am a regular old-line Henry Clay Whig in politics and a St. John-in-the-wilder-

ness, milk and honey ironsides Bapilst in religion; none of your sprinkled fellows, but a regular dipped in the water-of-Jordan-Bapilst." Every now and then the story is repeated that Paul Morphy, the once famous choss-player, is an immate of an insone asylum. A New-Orleans paper ays that, instead of being confined, he can be seen any afternoon on Canal-st., in that city, attending to his own business, and apparently willing that other people should to as much for themselves.

Charles Lamb's copy of Beaumont and Fletcher has come into the possession of the British Mu-seum. It has many notes and nunctations by Lamb and his sister and by the poet coloridge. One note by the inter runs thus: "N. B. I shall not be long here, Charles! I cone, you will got mind my having spoiled a book in order to leave a relic.—8. T. C., Oct., 1811."

Chief-Justice Waite presided on Wednesday in the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore, where be was visited by President Gilmen of the Johns Hopkins University and Chief-Jastice Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan. In the afternoon Judge Waite and Judge Bond went to Norfolk, from which city the Chief-Justice will precied to Charlesten, where he will preside at the trial of several persons charged with violating the Enterce-ment acts hast November.

The late John B. Felton of California was the Evarts of the Pacific Slope. Many important law suits were intrusted to him, and in most cases his fees were enormous. He won for the City of San Francisco what was known as the city slip suit, and received for his services a quarter of a buillion dollars. He was one of the counsel in the famous Mariposa suit, and was paid in land and stoney over \$1,000,000. In several other suits his fees ranged between \$50,000 and \$150,000. He was attorned for the late James Lick, and maunged the change which that philauthropist made a short time before his death in the trustees of his property. For his tract and skill in bringing this delicate task to a success-ful issue Mr. Lick is said to have paid him \$100,000. Furing the past 20 years it is to-dived that he recoived nearly \$2.000,000 in fees for professional services.

Ger. Batcheller, Consul-General of the United tates at Cairo, Egypt, in a recent letter to a friend in this country, wrote that he expected to sail for Trieste, at ant duty incumbent upon citizens is to rebuke the the head of the Adriatic, about the first of May with his study, and to travel in Europe for about three months. they propose to visit Vienna, and thence to descend the Danube into Hungary, and after passing through Warsaw, the ancient capital of Poland, and Moscow in Rus-Sweden and Norway and probably make a trip to Northern Norway to look upon the "midnight sun." From Norway they will descend through Denmark and by the way of Berlin to Switzerland. They will thus escape the extreme hot weather in Egypt which begins about the 9th of April. Judge Batcheller will return to Cairo about the 1st of August, and will probably leave his family in Switzerland until the cool weather comes on in Laypt in the latter part of October.

The Emperor William's favorite mare which e rode at the battle of Sadowa died a short time aco, and in connection with the event this story is related During the battle, the King, accompanied by Prince Hismarck, repeatedly placed himself in great danger from the shells wherzing around. In vain Prince Bis marck urged his King not to expose himself so. "But," relates the Prince, " when His Majesty had ordered the cavairy to advance at Lipa, and the shells came thicker than ever, I ventured to expostulate afresh, and said, If your Majesty has no pity for yourself, at any rate have ome for your minister, for whom your faithful people will hold you responsible.' The King then gave me bis and, and repired, 'Well, Bismarck, now let us ride on.' saying. His Majesty turned and contered away as owly as though riding along the Lindon. That made e wild, and riding up behind him I gave Miss Sadowa sky kiek that considerably housed her. kick that considerably burried her movements ing looked round surprised, and I farry had some suspicion of the truth, but he said nothing." Gail Hamilton, in her forthcoming essay,

What Think ye of Christ I" says of the Smith liastenbury : " All the world has had us laugh at them, and there is certainly something very droll in the idea of two quiet gentle women at the head of a regiment of Jerey cows making a stand against the whole constituted United States Government-almost as droff as it was for handful of Boston folk to throw everboard a cargo of ica in the face of the British empire a hundred years ago. But it is not in the least droll, on the other hand it seems o me altogether admirable, that fifteen years ago, in the refined sectitation of their country parsonage, for their own interest and a nusement, two sisters, the daughters of an obscure, cultivated, country clergyman, should set about the translation of the Old and New Testaments." It is a curious coincidence that De Quincey in his Liter-ary Reminiscences tells of a Miss Smith, danguiter of an It is a commissioners tells of a Miss Smith, danguter of an English colonel, who fived in the lake district, was mis-tress of French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, German, Greck and Hebrew, and made a translation of the Book of Job, which was, by biblical critics, pronounced to be of the

POLITICAL NOTES.

Nobody grumbles at the prospect of duller solities and livelier bus If Gov. Tilden "has hepes" for 1880 he

had better call off Col. Pelton as soon as possible. The venerable William Allen says the Whig party is dead beyond hope of resurrection. He ought to know, for he was at its birth and its funeral.

The demoniac opposition Washington correspondent rends the Cabinet into bits every evening, and then retires to chew the furniture of his bedroom.

If Mr. Cox is really anxious to discover "what the d-I Col. Peiron means," why doesn't be negotiate with Patrick for that Household English Dictionary, and decipher the gallant Colone's correspondence t

Judge Hogeboom's bill, distranchising men who sell their votes, should pass in some form. The principle is right. Will somebody tell us the names of

the immortal thirty-nine who voted against it in the As-The able editors who are pointing to the Mississippi outrage as proof that the President's South-

ern policy is a failure may be comforted by recalling the fact that the State passed into Democratic hands during President Grant's administration. No wonder there were so many soured sintismen in Washington. They have all been drinking aqua fortis and oit of vitriol, thinking it was a prime

article of crab-apple vinegar. The Government ought to have selzed this exacerbating fluid long ago. The pension agent who was charmed with the President's civil service reform so long as it took his comrades and left himself is now troubled with double when he hears that his own salary is to be cut down. His heart grieves for the poor colored man.

Mr. Cox is sure the Presidential question will be opened again, and hopes that the "conspirators will let out their damnable secrets," or at least "some one will mutter in dreams." It would be a good thing for Mr. Cox if he did all of his muttering in that way.

The postponement of Congress has acted like a galvanic battery on the slowly sinking opposition

It appears that the Russian Government "demanded" a "voluntary" offering from the present outflow. If the Secretary deems it desirable, he can increase the coin ceed in breaking up the President's plans of the solution bumbly but ineffectually side. What do they suppose the Southern Democrats think about it? And if they succeed in breaking up the President's plans of the forced at a critical moment to ask the Stock

Territory who are willing to serve their country in week, but quiet is coming again now. The Democratic